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The Brachypterous Staphylinid Beetles from the Tôhoku
District, Northeast Japan, with Descriptions of
Four New Species

By

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渡辺泰明*：東北地方の短翅ハネカクシ類

From the end of August to the beginning of September, 1982, and from the end of July to the beginning of August, 1983, the author had the opportunities of making investigations on the brachypterous staphylinids occurring in the mountainous areas of the Tôhoku District of northeastern Honshu, Northeast Japan, as a member of the research project made by the National Science Museum, Tokyo. During these investigations, some brachypterous beetles belonging to the family Staphylinidae were collected from the mountainous areas on the borders between Yamagata and Miyagi Prefectures. Besides, the author was able to examine another brachypterous staphylinid, which had been obtained on Mt. Iwaki-san in Aomori Prefecture, through the courtesy of Mr. Y. SHIBATA. These examples contain some interesting species, four of which seem to be new to science.

In the present paper, the author will describe these four new species, and will also give a short comment on the distribution of the members of the genus *Dianous*.

Before going further, the author wishes to express his hearty thanks to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO, National Science Museum, Tokyo, and Professor Hiromasa SAWADA, Tokyo University of Agriculture, for their valuable advice on the present study. Deep gratitude is also due to Professor Yoshiaki NISHIKAWA and Mr. Susumu KATÔ, for their kind aid in seeking for staphylinid beetles in the field, and to Dr. Kintaro BABA and Mr. Yasutoshi SHIBATA for their kindness in providing the author with the specimens used in this study.

Dianous gongen Y. WATANABE, sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-4)

Male. Body length: 3.9-4.2 mm (from front margin of head to anal end).

Body elongate, nearly parallel-sided and subcylindrical. Colour shining black, with dark bluish reflection; mouth parts, legs and antennae, except for three brown apical segments, dark reddish black.

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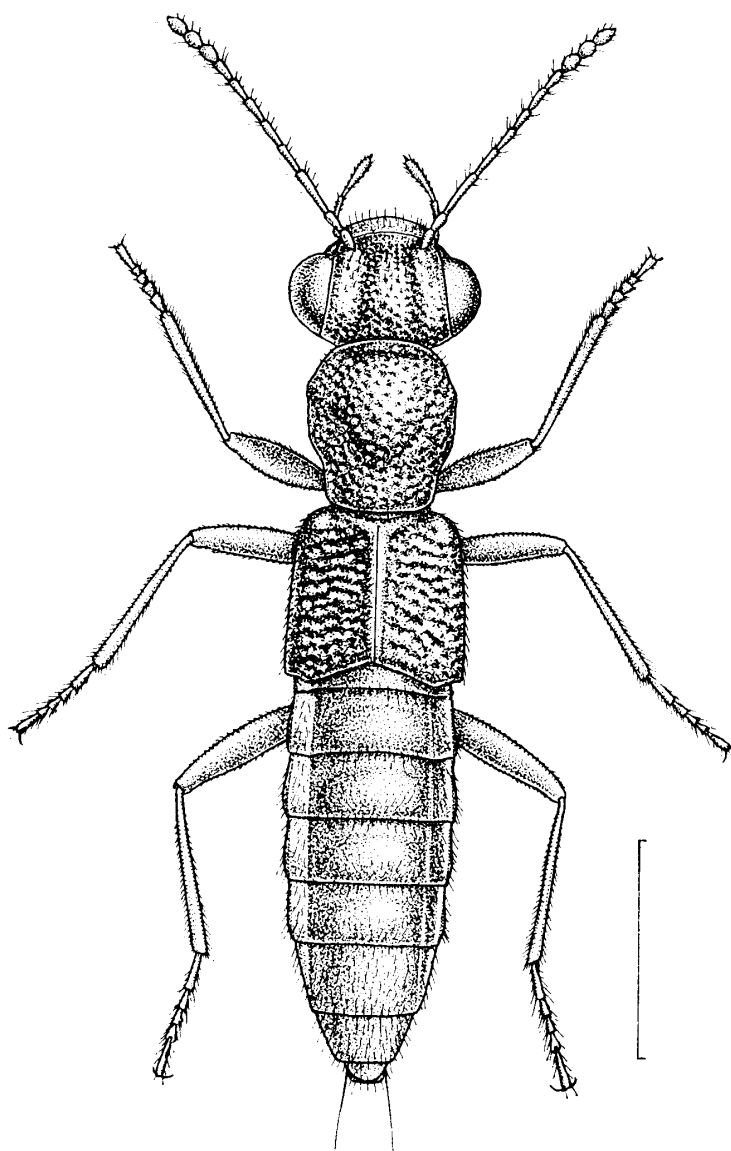


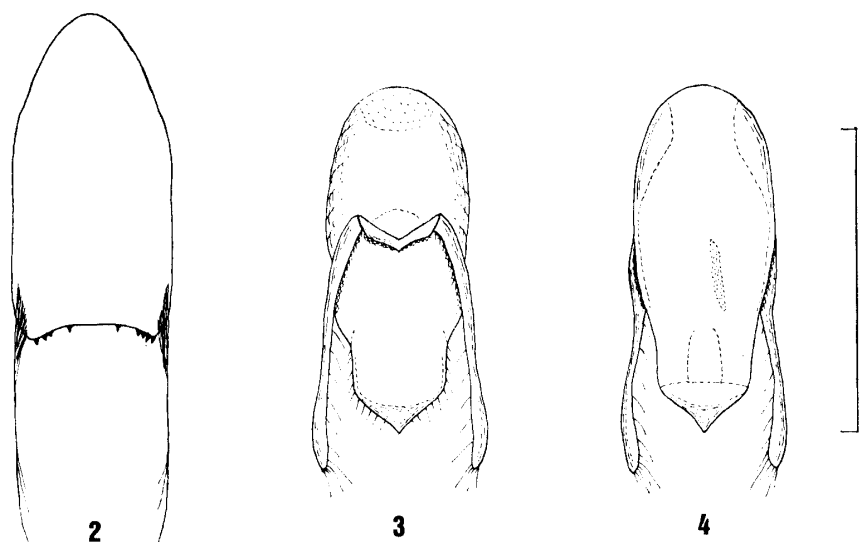
Fig. 1. *Dianous gongen* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov. (Scale: 1.0 mm)

Head strongly transverse, more than 1.5 times as broad as long; on each side of middle, there is a narrow longitudinal depression, which is somewhat widened posteriorly, median part between the depressions slightly and rather broadly elevated dorsad; surface moderately closely and deeply punctured, the punctures becoming more or less denser on front area and the space between the punctures being microscopically coriaceous, and provided not closely with fine whitish pubescence; postocular parts very short, nearly one-sixth as long as the longitudinal diameter of eyes, feebly arcuate and well constricted basally; eyes very large and conspicuously expanded laterad. Antennae elongate, extending to just before the posterior margin of pronotum; apical three segments subopaque and more or less moniliform, the remainings polished and filiform, proximal two segments robust, 1st more than 1.5 times as long as broad, 2nd markedly longer than broad (length/width=1.9) but a little shorter than 1st (2nd/1st=0.8), 3rd longest, more than twice as long as 2nd, 4th to 7th gradually

decreasing in length, each distinctly longer than broad and slightly dilated apicad, 8th shortest though more than 1.5 times as long as broad, 9th somewhat longer than broad (length/width=1.3) and slightly longer (9th/8th=1.1), a little broader (9th/8th=1.3) than 8th, 10th subequal in length to 9th and somewhat longer than broad (length/width=1.3), the apicalmost ovoid, more than 1.5 times as long as broad and slightly longer than 10th (apicalmost/10th=1.2).

Pronotum convex above, slightly longer than broad (length/width=1.07) and somewhat narrower than head (pronotum/head=0.76), widest at middle, gently convergent anteriorly and remarkably so posteriorly; lateral sides feebly arcuate in anterior half and sinuate in posterior half and finely bordered, the border continuing onto posterior margin, which is feebly arcuate and finely bordered throughout; anterior angles bluntly angulate, but not visible from above; surface uneven, very coarsely, rather densely and irregularly punctured, the punctures being larger and deeper than those on head and confluent on basal third; a transverse depression present along the anterior margin and a pair of oblique depressions on the disk in basal half, the latter of which are divergent and gradually deepened anteriorly. Elytra subtrapezoidal, somewhat transverse (width/length=1.23), a little broader (elytra/pronotum=1.29) but slightly shorter than pronotum in sutural length (elytra/pronotum=0.87); lateral sides gently arcuate and distinctly convergent anteriorly, widest just before posterior angles, each of which is arcuately excised at the corner; posterior margin rather deeply emarginate, forming a re-entrant angle; surface uneven, coarse punctures being largely confluent and forming coarse rugae, with the exception of epipleura which are rather coarsely punctured; on each side of suture just behind base, there is a small vague depression. Hind wing degenerated to a minute lobe.

Abdomen subcylindrical and slightly narrowed towards apical segment; surface of each tergite sparingly covered with microscopic punctures, and with moderately close, fine, yellowish-brown pubescence, bearing an evident transverse depression along basal margin; 8th



Figs. 2-4. *Dianous gongen* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov. — Ninth abdominal sternite (2); male genitalia seen from ventral side (3); male genitalia seen from dorsal side (4). (Scale: 0.5 mm)

sternite semicircularly excised at middle of hind margin; 7th sternite also shallowly emarginate at middle of hind margin and somewhat depressed before the emargination, the depression being covered with rather close yellowish pubescence; 9th sternite broadly and shallowly emarginate, bearing several minute and subtriangular projections on both sides of posterior margin (Fig. 2). Legs elongate; front tarsi somewhat dilated, 4th segment short and semi-bilobed, last segment nearly as long as the preceding three segments together; hind tarsi elongate, 1st segment the longest, 2nd to 4th subequal in length to one another, last segment dilated apically and slightly longer than the preceding two segments together; claws relatively developed.

Genital organ moderately sclerotized and trilobed, with basal piece large and globular; median lobe symmetric, almost parallel-sided in median third, and dilated basally but abruptly convergent towards apex, which is somewhat produced; lateral sides each fringed with a number of bristles in apical half, and ventral surface rather broadly and shallowly depressed along the median line; parameres each elongate and distinctly longer than median lobe, somewhat thickened at the apical part, and fringed with about six fine bristles on inner margin and also with similar bristles of the same number at apex (Figs. 3–4).

F e m a l e. Body size and general appearance as in male, though the three apical abdominal sternites are simple.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Mt. Ushiroeboshi-dake on Zaô Mts., Miyagi Pref., Honshu, Japan, 10. VI. 1976, Y. WATANABE leg.. Allotype: ♀, same data as the holotype, both preserved in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo. Paratypes: 2♂♂, 1♀, same data as the holotype, deposited in the collection of the Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo University of Agriculture.

Distribution. Japan (northeastern Honshu).

The present new species is closely similar to *Dianous japonicus* K. SAWADA (1960, p. 9, pl. 1, fig. 1) in body size and general appearance, but can be distinguished from the latter by the difference in the male genital organ, of which the median lobe is much broader and almost parallel-sided in median third.

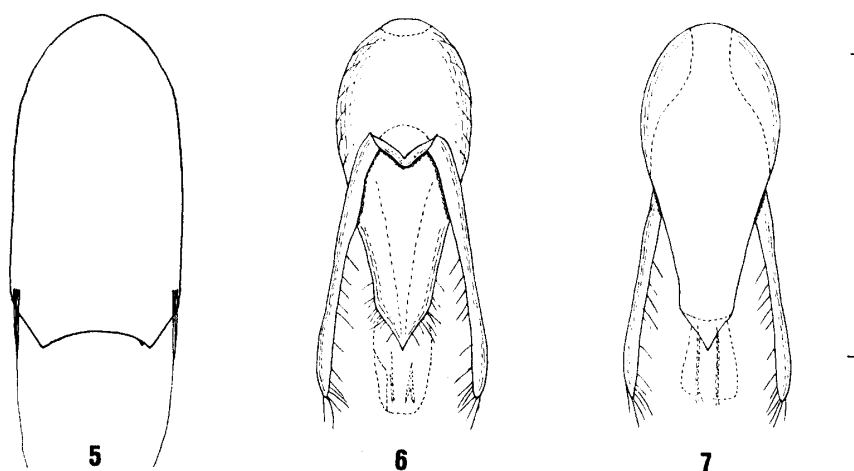
***Dianous iwakisanus* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov.**

(Figs. 5–7)

Body length: 4.3–4.8 mm (from front margin of head to anal end).

Closely allied to *D. shibatai* K. SAWADA (1960, p. 10, pl. 1, fig. 2) on account of body with darkbronze-green reflection, but different from the latter in the following details.

Body smaller and narrower; head only slightly broader across eyes than elytra (head/elytra=1.06), a pair of longitudinal sulci on both sides of middle shallower and relatively broader in each and distinctly convergent anteriorly, ground sculpture on space between punctures obscure; pronotum nearly as long as broad, widest just before middle and gently narrowed anteriorly, but considerably so posteriorly, lateral sides each arcuate in anterior two-thirds and slightly emarginate in posterior third; surface covered with microscopic ground sculpture on intervals between punctures; on both sides of posterior third, there are a pair



Figs. 5-7. *Dianous iwakisanus* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov. — Ninth abdominal sternite (5); male genitalia seen from ventral side (6); male genitalia seen from dorsal side (7). (Scale: 0.5 mm)

of oblique depressions which are obscurely connected with each other; elytra a little transverse (width/length=1.13) and somewhat shorter than pronotum in sutural length (pronotum/sutural length=1.12), lateral sides feebly arcuate and less dilated posteriorly, punctures and rugae on surface less strong; legs relatively long, 1st segment of posterior tarsus almost as long as 5th segment, but distinctly shorter than the three followings together.

Median lobe of male genital organ narrower and more rapidly narrowed towards apex, ventral surface broadly depressed along median line, the depression being narrowed apically (Figs. 6-7).

Though closely similar to *D. japonicus* K. SAWADA (1960, p. 9, pl. 1, fig. 1) from Shikoku in external structure, this new species can be distinguished at a glance from the latter by the more robust body and the presence of dark bronze-green reflection.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Mt. Iwaki-san, Aomori Pref., Honshu, Japan, 26. VII. 1959, T. KIKUCHI leg., Allotype: ♀, same data as the holotype, both preserved in the collection of the Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo University of Agriculture.

Distribution. Japan (northern Honshu).

Lathrobium susumui Y. WATANABE, sp. nov.

(Figs. 8-13)

Male. Body length: 7.7-9.8 mm (from front margin of head to anal end).

Body elongate, subparallel-sided and rather depressed above. Moderately shining, pronotum and elytra opalescent; colour black to blackish brown, sometimes reddish brown, with mouth parts and antennae, except for yellowish two apical segments, legs and apical two abdominal segments yellowish brown.

Head somewhat depressed above, subquadrate and somewhat transverse (width/length=1.1), widest at posterior third and slightly narrowed posteriorly, but more evidently so anteriorly; postocular region gently arcuate; front area between antennal tubercles transversely

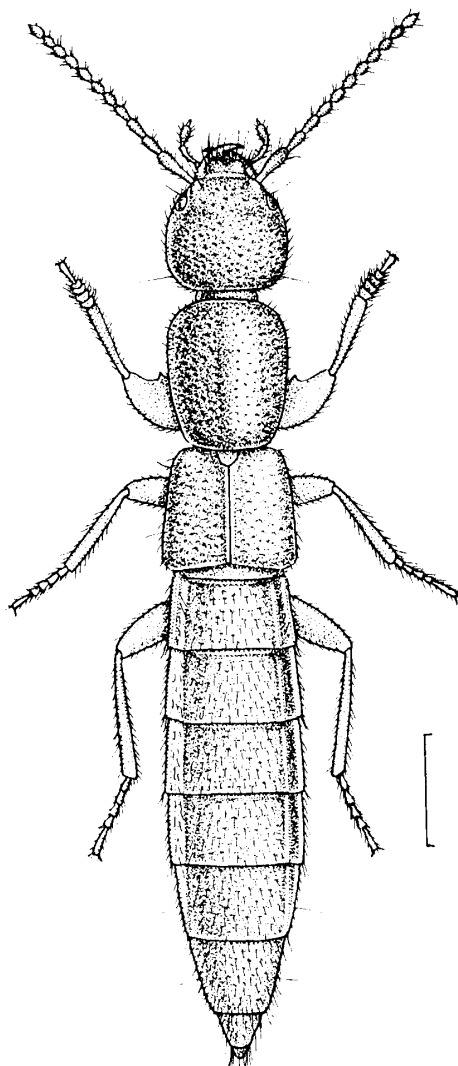


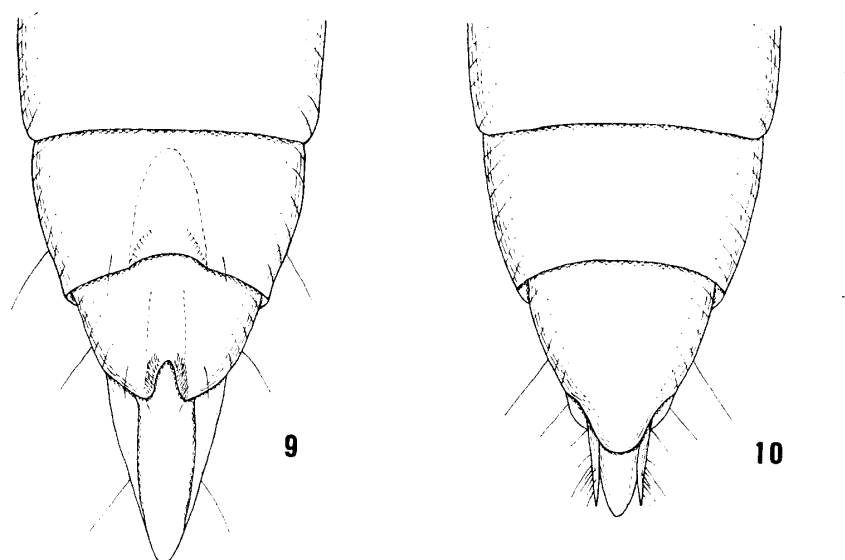
Fig. 8. *Lathrobium susumui* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov. (Scale: 1.0 mm)

flattened and impunctate; surface sparingly covered with strong and rather coarse setigerous punctures on median part, but the punctures become smaller and closer on latero-posterior parts, the space between the punctures being provided with microscopic coriaceous ground sculpture; eyes very small, their longitudinal diameter being about one-fourth as long as postocular region. Antennae relatively short, not extending to the posterior margin of pronotum and hardly thickened apicad, basal two segments polished and the remainings more or less opaque, 1st robust, strongly dilated towards apex and more than twice as long as broad, 2nd much narrower than 1st ($2\text{nd}/1\text{st}=0.67$), but more than 1.5 times as long as broad, 3rd slightly longer than 2nd ($3\text{rd}/2\text{nd}=1.14$) and much longer than broad (nearly twice as long as broad), 4th to 9th moniliform and gradually decreasing in length, 4th a little shorter than 3rd ($4\text{th}/3\text{rd}=0.75$) but evidently longer than broad (length/width=1.4), 5th and 6th somewhat longer than broad (length/width=1.25 or so) in each, 7th and 8th slightly longer than broad (length/width=1.1 or so), 9th and 10th subequal in length to each other, each almost

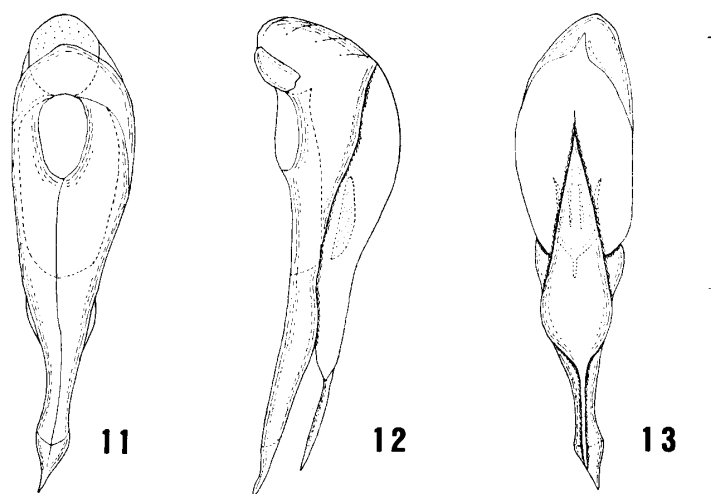
as long as broad, apicalmost segment oval, gradually narrowed towards subacuminate apex, remarkably longer than 10th and more than twice as long as broad.

Pronotum oblong, somewhat narrowed posteriorly, as broad as but a little longer than head (pronotum/head=1.3), and somewhat longer than broad (length/width=1.2); lateral sides almost straight seen from above, anterior margin weakly rounded, posterior margin nearly straight, all the margins finely bordered, except for the median part of anterior margin where the border becomes obscure; anterior and posterior angles narrowly rounded, but the former is invisible from dorsal side; surface without ground sculpture, but sparingly scattered with setigerous punctures, which are somewhat coarser than those on head; there is a longitudinal smooth area along the median line throughout its whole length. Scutellum subtriangular, usually bearing two or so coarse setigerous punctures. Elytra somewhat depressed above, subtrapezoidal and slightly dilated posteriorly, nearly as broad as pronotum but shorter than the latter (elytra/pronotum=0.73), and a little broader than long (width/length=1.3); lateral sides feebly arcuate, posterior margin distinctly emarginate and forming a re-entrant angle; surface rather densely covered with shallow and coarse punctures, and with rather sparing brownish fine pubescence. Hind wings rudimentary.

Abdomen elongate, almost parallel-sided to 4th visible segment but gradually tapered apicad from the 5th; surface of each tergite moderately closely and finely punctured, and covered with pubescence as on elytra; 6th visible sternite deeply and narrowly excised at middle of hind margin, and densely provided with coarse blackish setae on each side of the excision; before the excision, there is a shallow, longitudinal and almost parallel-sided depression along median line; 5th visible sternite also arcuately emarginate at middle of hind margin and with a houseshoe-shaped depression in front of the emargination, the posterior part of the depression being semicircularly flattened and smooth just before the emargination and fringed with a number of rather coarse blackish setae on each side of the smooth area (Fig. 9). Legs relatively short; profemur considerably thickened, bearing a subtriangular blunt



Figs. 9–10. Last four abdominal sternites of *Lathrobium susumui* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov. — Male (9); female (10). (Scale: 1.0 mm)



Figs. 11–13. Male genitalia of *Lathrobium susumui* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov.—Ventral view (11); lateral view (12); dorsal view (13). (Scale: 1.0 mm)

tooth near the apical third on inner face; protibia dilated apically, excised in basal half of inner face; 1st to 4th protarsal segments evidently widened; meso- and metatibiae normal; meso- and metatarsi thin.

Genital organ moderately sclerotized and elongate, distinctly narrowed apicad; basal piece relatively large and globular, curved ventrally in profile; median lobe almost as broad as or very slightly broader, but clearly shorter, than fused paramere; viewed dorsally, apical third of median lobe very narrow, forming a needle-like process; fused paramere somewhat asymmetrical, turned to right side near apical part, distinctly tapered to apical fifth, where it is slightly expanded laterally, then strongly convergent towards apex, which is prolonged like a spearhead; outer surface strongly keeled along median line, but the keel becomes obtuse on apical part (Figs. 11–13).

Female. Similar to male in general appearance and body size, though the 5th and 6th abdominal sternite are not modified (Fig. 10).

Type series. Holotype: ♂, near Asahi-kôsen, Yamagata Pref., Honshu, Japan, 6. VIII. 1983, Y. WATANABE leg.. Allotype: ♀, same data as the holotype. Paratypes: 1♂, same data as the holotype; 1♂, Mt. Sanbôgura-yama, Nishitagawa, Yamagata Pref., Honshu, Japan, 1. IX. 1982, Y. WATANABE leg.; 3♂♂, 1♀, Nukumi-daira on Iide Mts., Yamagata Pref., Honshu, Japan, 27. VII. 1964, Y. WATANABE leg.; 22♂♂, 13♀♀, same locality as above, 28. VII. 1964, Y. WATANABE leg.

The holo- and allotypes are preserved in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, and the paratypes are deposited in the collection of the Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo University of Agriculture.

Distribution. Japan (northeastern Honshu).

This new species seems to belong to the group of *L. monticola*, but is decidedly different from all of its known members in the secondary sexual character of the abdominal sternites and in the shape of male genital organ.

The specific name is given after Mr. Susumu KATŌ, who kindly collaborated with the author in searching for this new species in the field.

Ocypus (Protocypus) septentrionalis Y. WATANABE, sp. nov.

(Figs. 14–17)

Male. Body length: 17.0–21.2 mm (from front margin of head to anal end).

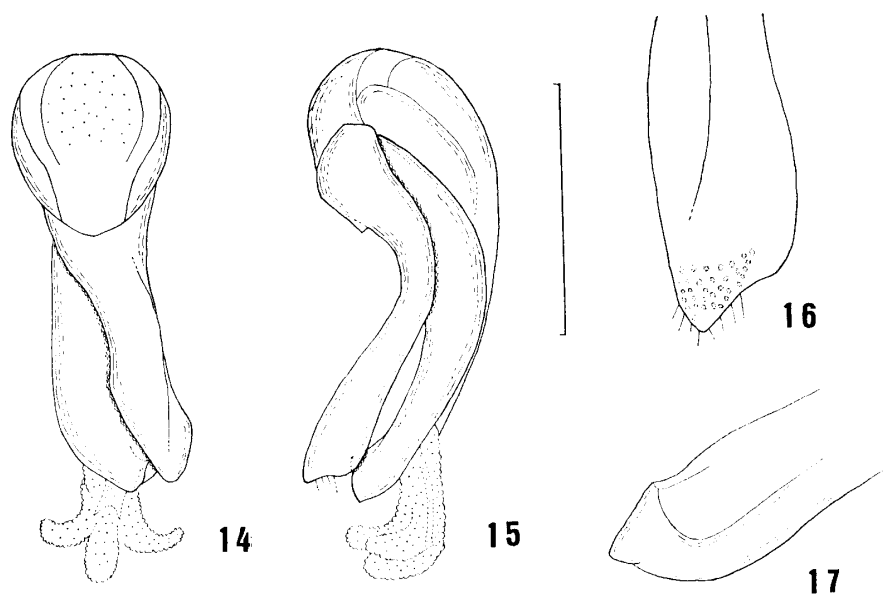
Body nearly parallel-sided and somewhat depressed above. Colour dull black, mouth parts, proximal seven antennal segments and femora reddish brown, apical four antennal segments, tibiae and tarsi testaceous; fifth and sixth abdominal tergites each provided with a large spot of golden pubescence in the middle.

Head quadrate and distinctly transverse (width/length=1.41), slightly narrowed behind in posterior third; lateral sides almost straight in anterior half and feebly arcuate in posterior half; postocular region relatively long, about twice as long as the longitudinal diameter of eyes, which are flat, not prominent; surface finely and not so closely punctate, pubescent and covered with rather coarse ground sculpture all over, the pubescence being brownish and decumbent posteriad. Antennae short and not thickened apically, not reaching the posterior margin of pronotum, proximal four or five segments polished, the remainings more or less opaque, 1st segment robust and the longest, more than 2.5 times as long as broad, 2nd dilated apically, about 1.5 times as long as broad, though only a half as long as 1st, 3rd elongate, a little longer than 2nd (3rd/2nd=1.22) and remarkably longer than broad (length/width=1.83), 4th to 6th subequal in length and in width to one another, each slightly longer than broad (length/width=1.16), 7th slightly shorter than 6th (7th/6th=0.86) and nearly as long as broad, 8th to 10th subequal in length and in width to one another, each slightly broader than long (width/length=1.16), the apicalmost a little longer than 10th (apicalmost/10th=1.33), slightly longer than broad (length/width=1.14) and excavated at apex.

Pronotum somewhat longer than broad (length/width=1.10) and slightly narrower than head (pronotum/head=0.91), widest just behind anterior angles and gently narrowed posteriad; lateral sides arcuate in anterior third and not visible from above, feebly emarginate in posterior two-thirds, and finely bordered throughout, the border continuing onto posterior margin, which is broadly rounded; anterior angles blunt at the corner and invisible from dorsal side; surface as on head, though there is an extremely fine longitudinal smooth line along the median line, which is abbreviated at anterior third. Scutellum triangular, surface dull and rather densely covered with brownish pubescence. Elytra depressed above and subtrapezoidal, somewhat dilated posteriorly, distinctly transverse (width/length=1.31), and a little broader than pronotum (elytra/pronotum=1.10); lateral sides feebly arcuate, posterior margin evidently emarginate and forming a re-entrant angle; surface dull, rather densely, roughly punctate and provided with brownish pubescence as on pronotum, and densely covered with coarse ground sculpture; hind wing degenerated to a minute lobe. Abdomen elongate, broadest at the third visible segment and gradually narrowed both anteriad and posteriad, each of basal four tergites with a vague transverse depression along basal margin, each tergite finely and not so closely punctate and pubescent, bearing two pairs of long

blackish marginal setae, one behind anterior angle and the other at about posterior two-thirds; last sternite subtriangularly excised at middle of posterior margin and with a narrow-triangular and shallow depression in front of the excision. Legs relatively stout; anterior tarsi widened.

Genital organ well sclerotized and elongate, with basal part large and globular, somewhat curved ventrally in profile; median lobe slightly longer than fused paramere; viewed ventrally, median lobe somewhat curved to left side in apical half, with its apical part abruptly



Figs. 14–17. Male genitalia of *Ocypus (Protocypus) septentrionalis* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov. — Ventral view (14); lateral view (15). (Scale: 1.0 mm); ventral view of the apical part of fused paramere (16); oblique ventral view of the apical part of median lobe (17). (Scale: 0.5 mm)

narrowed towards the tip which is bluntly angulate, the ventral side of this angulate part being short and longitudinally elevated, the elevation clearly visible as small triangular projection in profile; fused paramere somewhat narrower than median lobe, abruptly constricted at basal third and gently dilated towards asymmetrical apical part, which is broadly rounded and bluntly angulate at the tip; outer face of fused paramere strongly and longitudinally carinate along the median line, though the carina becomes indefinite both at the basal and apical parts, internal face fringed with a number of fine setae in the apical part (Figs. 14–17).

Female. Body size and general appearance as in male, though the last visible abdominal sternite is simple.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Ishikorobi-zawa on Iide Mts., Yamagata Pref., Honshu, Japan, 27. VII. 1964. Y. WATANABE leg.. Allotype: ♀, Nukuni-daira, at the foot of Iide Mts., Yamagata Pref., Honshu, Japan, 27. VII. 1964, Y. WATANABE leg.. Paratypes: 1 ♀, same data as the allotype; 1 ♂, Yuno-daira, at the foot of Iide Mts., Niigata Pref., Honshu, Japan, 4. IV.

1966, K. BABA leg.

The holo- and allotypes are preserved in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, and the remaining type specimens are in the collection of the Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo University of Agriculture.

Distribution. Japan (northeastern Honshu).

The present new species is very closely allied to *O. dorsalis* SHARP (1889, p. 109) from Nikko in central Honshu, but can be distinguished from the latter by the different structure of male genital organ, especially the not narrowed apex of the median lobe.

Distribution of the Genus *Dianous* in the Tōhoku District

Among the staphylinid beetles, there are many brachypterous species, which are mainly found in the vicinities of streams, under dead leaves in mountain forests, and in caves. Six brachypterous species belonging to the family Staphylinidae were found to exist in the mountainous areas of the Tōhoku District of northeastern Honshu during the present investigations, in addition to the specimens already in the author's collection and the published records. The localities of these species are shown in Fig. 18. Of these, the members of the genus *Dianous* show an interesting distribution in the Tōhoku District.

In our present knowledge, five species, including the two species newly described in this paper, are known as the Japanese representatives of the genus *Dianous*, which are brachypterous, except for a species found in Amami-ōshima Island, and are usually obtained in the vicinities of streams or under humid dead leaves in the forest. They can be divided into three species-groups. The first group, which is represented by only one species, *D. amamiensis* K. SAWADA (1960, p. 11, pl. 1, fig. 3), is characterized by the long elytra and yellowish brown legs, and has been known so far only from the type locality, Amami-ōshima Island. The second group contains two species, *D. japonicus* K. SAWADA (1960, p. 9, pl. 1, fig. 1) and *D. gongen*, and is characterized by the brachypterism and the body with dark bluish reflection. One of them, *D. japonicus* was originally described based on the specimen obtained in Tokushima Prefecture of Shikoku, and was later recorded from Mt. Bandai-san and the vicinities of Lake Hibara-ko and Lake Inawashiro-ko at the southern parts of the Tōhoku District. The other species, *D. gongen*, was found on Mt. Ushiro-eboshi-dake of the Zaō Mountains at the central part of the Tōhoku District. The third group is characterized by the brachypterism and the body with dark bronze-green reflection, and contains two species, *D. shibatai* K. SAWADA (1960, p. 10, pl. 2, fig. 2) and *D. iwakisanus*. The former was first found in Inagoyu at the foot of Mt. Yatsugatake in central Honshu, and was later recorded from several localities in Yamagata Prefecture at the central part of the Tōhoku District, viz. Ōisawa-tōge near Mt. Asahi-dake, Mt. Gassan Mt. Yudono-san, Tachiyazawa in Higashitagawa-gun and Mt. Atsumi-dake in Nishitagawa-gun. The latter, *D. iwakisanus*, was obtained on Mt. Iwaki-san in Aomori Prefecture near the northern end of Honshu.

Thus, two species-groups of the genus *Dianous* have been known from the Tōhoku District, though the ranges of their distribution seem different from each other. One of

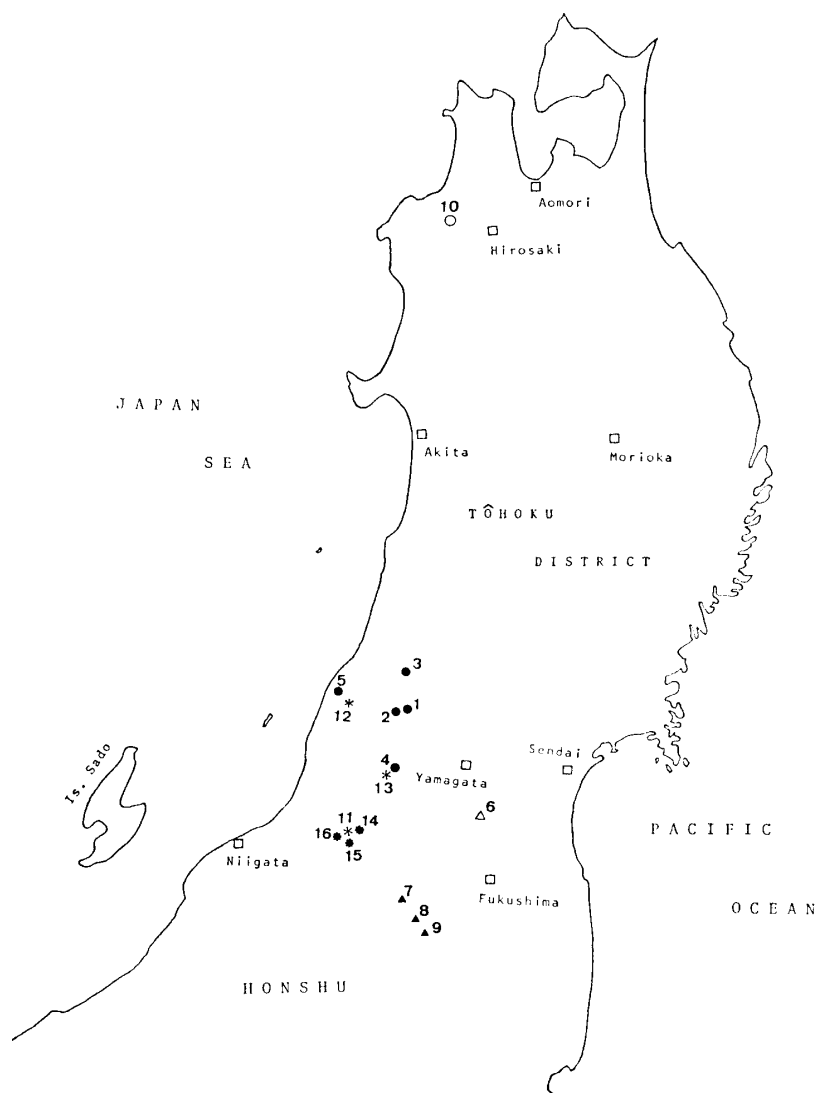


Fig. 18. Map showing the localities of brachypterous staphylinids in northeastern Honshu.—1–5, *Dianous shibatai* K. SAWADA (1, Mt. Gassan; 2, Mt. Yudono-san; 3, Tachiyazawa; 4, Mt. Ōisawa-tōge; 5, Mt. Atsumi-dake); 6, *Dianous gongen* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov. (Mt. Ushiro-eboshi-dake); 7–9, *Dianous japonicus* K. SAWADA (7, Hibara Lake; 8, Mt. Bandai-san; 9, Inawashiro-ko Lake); 10, *Dianous iwakisanus* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov. (Mt. Iwaki-san); 11–13, *Lathrobium susumui* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov. (11, Nukumi-daira; 12, Mt. Sanbōgura-yama; 13, Asahi-kōsen); 14–16, *Ocypus (Protocypus) septentrionalis* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov. (14, Nukumi-daira; 15, Ishikorobi-zawa; 16, Yuno-daira).

them, the group of *D. shibatai* extends its distribution northwards along the mountainous areas on the Japan Sea side, as far north as Mt. Iwaki-san. On the contrary, the other species-group seems to be restricted to the Ōu Mountain Range stretching at the central part of the Tōhoku District, and does not appear to spread so widely.

It is difficult to analyze the cause of this segregation at the present moment. Further

investigations are needed, especially at the northern part of the Ōu Mountains and the Kitakamis, the latter of which stretches from north to south along the Pacific side of the Tōhoku District.

要 約

1982年の晩夏および1983年の初秋の二度にわたって、筆者は国立科学博物館が主宰した東北脊梁山脈の自然史科学的総合研究の調査隊に参加して、主として同地域の短翅ハネカクシ類の分布調査を行うことができた。その折に採集することのできたハネカクシ類および筆者が保有していた同地域産ハネカクシ類の中から下記の4新種を見出したので、それらを命名記載した。

1. *Dianous gongen* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov. ホソヒョウタンメダカハネカクシ

本種は蔵王山地、後烏帽子岳の渓流際から採集された個体に基づいて記載した。体長は4 mm 内外、体はやや円筒形で黒色を呈し、暗青色の光沢を持ち、四国から記載された *D. japonicus* に類似している。しかし雄交尾器の中葉が幅広く、中央両側が平行している点で区別することができる。

2. *Dianous iwakisanus* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov. ツガルヒョウタンメダカハネカクシ

本種は青森県岩木山から採集された個体に基づいて記載した。体長4.5 mm 内外、体はやや円筒形で、全体黒色を呈する。暗銅色の光沢を持っている点で、長野県ハツ岳から記載された *D. shibatai* に類似しているが、体がより細く小形で、雄交尾器の中葉が末端に向かって急激に細まる点で区別することができる。

3. *Lathrobium susumui* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov. オバココバネナガハネカクシ

本種は山形県朝日鉱泉附近、三方倉山および飯豊山麓の温身平周辺の落葉下から採集された個体に基づいて記載した。体長8 mm 内外で、体は両側が平行し、上面はやや平圧される。黒～黒褐色で、触角末端2節は黄橙色、腹部末端2節と脚は黄褐色を呈する。翅鞘が短く、後翅が退化し、雄の腹部末端に顕著な第二性徴が認められる点で、*L. monticola* に類似している。しかし雄の第二性徴の構造および交尾器の形態が異なる点で容易に区別できる。なお、種名は今回の調査に際して種々ご協力戴いた山形県在住の加藤進君に献名したものである。

4. *Ocypus (Protocypus) septentrionalis* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov. キタサビイロモンキハネカクシ

本種は前種とともに飯豊山麓の温身平の落葉下および同山麓の湯ノ平から採集された個体に基づいて記載した。体長17～21.2 mm の大型種で、光沢はなく、鈍い黒色を呈し、触角基方7節と腿節は赤褐色、触角末端4節と脛節、腿節は黄橙色、第6および第7腹節の背板中央には大きな円い金色毛斑を具えている。体長および外部形態は日光から記載された *O. dorsalis* と酷似しているが、雄交尾器中葉の形が異なり、特に末端が細まらない点で容易に区別できる。

また、従来東北地方から記録されていた *Dianous* 属の2種と、今回新種として記載した2種を含めた4種の分布について言及した。これら *Dianous* 属の4種は、いずれも後翅が短く退化しているため飛翔活動は不可能である。そこでこれらの種の分布に関心を持っていたが、今回の調査によって体に暗青色光沢を持つ *D. japonicus* 種群は東北地方の中央を走る奥羽山脈に分布し、それに対して体に暗銅色光沢を持つ *D. shibatai* 種群は出羽丘陵等の日本海側に走る山地帯に分布していることが判明した。

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